MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with a Tehran radio correspondent, Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i reiterated that it makes "no difference" to Iran who is president of the United States. The Iranian nation has announced its proposals through the Majlis, he said, "and now the world and America should know who is adventurist." Tehran radio cited a UPI report from the United States saying that President Carter and President-elect Reagan have not reached a "common policy" on the hostages but that both had expressed their desire to resolve the issue. The radio said the agency reported that Reagan "committed" himself to any agreement that the Carter administration reached and that the President will "focus his attention" on the hostages issue for the remainder of his term. According to the Yugoslav press agency TANJUG, Iranian papers reported that President Carter is ready to continue negotiations through Algerian mediation but that the United States is not prepared to accept all four conditions set by the Majlis. TANJUG said the governor of the Iranian Central Bank, 'Ali Reza Nobari, is reported to have "eased" the condition demanding the return of the late shah's assets by saying that the United States should "help" Iran in returning the property which the late shah took out of the country.

Iraq-Iran Conflict

Tehran radio reported that the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps killed a total of 250 Iraqis in offensive and defensive operations in the Qasr-e Shirin area on 6 November and that intense fighting is continuing on that front. On the Abadan front, the radio said another Iraqi attempt to cross the Bahmanshir River had been foiled and that Iranian aircraft continued to attack Iraqi positions while the enemy kept up its artillery and mortar bombardment of the residential areas of the city. According to the radio, the situation in Khuninshahr (Khorramshahr) remained unchanged, with the Iranian troops still firmly in control of the eastern sector of the city and preventing Iraqi troops from crossing the bridge over the Karun River. Tehran radio also reported the Iranian seizure of stategic heights and positions in the Sumar area, Iraqi shelling of Ahvaz and Susangerd and continued clashes in Dezful, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Ab-e Garm, Kur-e Mush, Gilan-e Gharb and Ilam. In further reports it claimed that Iranian air raids into Iraq had destroyed a listening station in As-Sulaymaniyah, wiped out military columns on the Al-Faw-Basra road and destroyed border posts in Fallahiyeh and Al-Mu'amareh. An Iranian Joint Staff communique, carried by Tehran radio, also reported that Iranian aircraft had attacked military installations in As-Sulaymaniyah and Panjwin.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi in a statement to the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-QABAS, reported by INA, reiterated that while Jordan supports Iraq, it is not participating in military operations.

Israel

According to HA'ARETZ, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir in a lecture to Tel Aviv University students called reports that Israel is providing military aid to Iran "unfounded." He said Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori had spoken of such aid not as a "fact" but as a "possible option." The newspaper also cited Shamir as stating that Israel has a "great interest" in the Iraq-Iran war and is "following events there so as to be able to intervene if the need arises." However, a government press release, carried by ITIM, denied that Shamir had said anything about Israeli intervention in Iran.

Afghanistan

AFP, citing Western diplomatic sources, reported that the PDPA will hold its fourth plenum "soon" to discuss a Cabinet reshuffle. The agency said Afghan dissidents in New Delhi speculate that President Babrak Karmal returned from the Soviet Union with Moscow's endorsement to discharge ministers belonging to the Khalq faction of the party. AFP also said the Khalq faction has formed "underground self-defense units" and is reportedly cooperating with the Muslim rebels. Sources in Kabul told AFP that Communications Minister Mohammad Aslam Watanjar and Interior Minister Sayyed Mohammad Golabzoy are preparing for a possible confrontation with the Parcham faction and that the Khalqis have obtained arms from police stores in the Interior Ministry. Kabul radio on 5 November reported that Watanjar has returned from Havana--where he represented Afghanistan at an intersputnik conference--and that he had been welcomed home by "some high-ranking party and government officials."

Reaction to Reagan Victory

Egypt--MENA carried President Anwar as-Sadat's congratulations message to Ronald Reagan on his election victory. In the message, As-Sadat expressed "appreciation" to the United States for its stand on the Middle East, its "support" for the establishment of peace in the region, and its "efficacious participation in giving impetus to the peace efforts." He said Egypt looks forward to the "continuity of this active and positive" U.S. role.

Iraq--The Ba'th Party organ ATH-THAWRAH, in a commentary reported by INA, said a change in U.S. presidents does not indicate a change in U.S. policy and that "calculations" made in relation to President-elect Reagan's victory mean "little" since the Arab nation does not expect any "good" to come from any U.S. president. The paper declared that Reagan's policy on the "Arab homeland" will be no "less malicious or cunning" than that of President Carter's and went on to say that it will "not be long" before the new president puts an end to the hostages issue and "exposes" a "new page" in dealing with the Khomeyni government in Iran.

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JERUSALEM COMMITTEE TO BEGIN THREE-MAN MEETING

Chatti Arrival

LD052312 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference, arrived at Muhammad V airport in Casablanca this evening. In a statement he said:

[Begin recording] I have come to take part in the meeting to be held by the three-man committee of the Jerusalem Committee which is chaired by his majesty the king, assisted by Presidents Ahmed Sekou Toure, and Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh. The committee will look into the necessary steps to be taken to defend the issue of Jerusalem in the international field. It will also look into the necessary measures to advance our greater cause, the cause of the entire Muslim nation, at this very critical time when we are witnessing a great change at the helm in the United States; when there is great interest by Europe in the issue of Jerusalem and Palestine, when [words indistinct] some problems. Hence the extreme importance of this first session of the three-man committee. [end recording]

Chatti Comment on Reagan

LD061326 Rabat Map in English 1220 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Casablanca, 6 Nov [Map]--Mr Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) arrived here Wednesday afternoon, coming from Algeria.

At his arrival he told newsmen that he came to Morocco to participate in the meeting of the three-party commission stemming from the Al-Quds Committee.

This meeting, added Mr Chatti, is held at the very moment a new president is elected to the White House, and at a time we have problems in the Middle East. These two elements pushed into the background the question of Palestine. Therefore, the three-party meeting is of great importance as it will grant the cause of Palestine and Al-Quds the interest it deserves.

Asked about the statement he made in Algiers on the election of Ronald Reagan and according to which "Reagan might be a better partner for the Arab-Islamic world", Mr Chatti said, "Reagan's election must not be considered as an unfortunate event by the Arab-Islamic world. We cannot forget that it is during Carter's Presidency that the Arab-Islamic cause received the hardest blows. He is at the origin of the Camp David agreements that tore the Arab world and distressed Muslims.

His weakness and his hesitations to face to Begin's arrogance allowed the latter to create, with the guarantee of the United States, a situation that will heavily weigh on all efforts aimed at settling the Palestinian question". [sentence as received]

United around a clear position, firmly established on judicial basis and political realities, enjoying already the support of Western Europe and the Third World, the Arab and Islamic states will find in an American President, eager to ensure the interests of his country, an efficient and realistic partner, added Mr Chatti.

The OIC secretary general further outlined that if the Arab-Islamic world shows a strong determination to assert its claims, if all forces are mobilized and a strategy is defined, Reagan might be a better partner than Carter.

On the other hand, Mr Chatti stressed the impact of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict on the Palestinian cause, stating that this conflict will harm not only Palestine, but also the Arab cause, the Islamic cause and Afghanistan.

About an eventual initiative of the OIC aimed at putting an end to the north-west African conflict, Mr Chatti said that this was the OIC's dearest wish because it is in line with the principles of the organization. "What I can say," concluded Mr Chatti, "is that we shall spare no effort in this respect."

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT VIEWS REAGAN'S MIDEAST STANCE

LD071055 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Nov 80 p 9

[Editorial: "Reagan, Jerusalem and the Arabs"]

[Text] Carter is basically responsible for the well-known Camp David agreements, the separate Egyptian-Israeli conciliation and the injustice done to the Palestinians in the Gaza sector and the West Bank with regard to their aspiration to rid themselves of the Israeli military occupation, to determine their own fate and to establish self-government.

Carter is basically responsible for the billions of dollars Israel has obtained in the form of aid and grants and for the highly sophisticated weapons which that state has acquired to enable it to adopt a hardline and intransigent policy toward the Arabs.

Carter is basically responsible for blunting the edge of the UN Security Council resolutions against Israel with regard to both the settlements and Jerusalem.

Carter dismissed his UN Ambassador Young because Young met Palestinian UN observer At-Tarazi.

However, how does Reagan stand with regard to Arab affairs?

During his election campaign, Reagan said that he supports Israel's decision on Jerusalem. He said that he will support Israel so that it continues to be strong and impregnable vis-a-vis the Arabs. He also said that he is prepared to give Israel all the money and arms it needs so that it can continue with the well-known behavior.

How will the change in the American leadership affect the Arabs?

What usually remains of election speeches is little enough, but that little is basic with regard to U.S. support for Israel. Former Republican Presidents Eisenhower, Nixon and Ford bolstered Israel formidably, especially when the Jew Henry Kissinger was in office at the National Security Council and the State Department.

What change will Carter's departure and Reagan's advent bring tht Arabs? There is a question.

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN, INFORMATION MINISTERS COMMENT ON U.S. ELECTION

NC070923 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0640 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Manama, 7 Nov (GNA)--Bahraini Foreign Minister Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah has stated that the holding of an Arab summit has become more necessary after the election of Ronald Reagan as the president of the United States. He added that the task of this summit should be to prepare a complete Arab strategy, which must be very clear to the U.S. administration.

In an exclusive statement to the Bahrain newspaper AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, the Bahraini minister says the following regarding the victory of Reagan: "The new president will be a strong president and he will adopt strong and resolute decisions on many issues." The minister expects Reagan to fulfill his election campaign promises to the Jews, including the recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of the Zionist entity. The foreign minister, however, adds that it was likely that Reagan would reconsider some of the unjust promises when he actually assumes the presidency.

Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah expresses the belief that Reagan's line concerning the Camp David [Agreements] would be different to that of President Carter as Camp David is Carter's doing. He expects the peace process between Egypt and Israel to be affected in one way or another after the departure of Carter and the coming of Reagan.

The Bahraini minister calls on the U.S. President-elect to adopt resolute decisions to solve the Middle East crisis in a just and comprehensive manner which would neither harm the interests of the Arabs nor those of the West. He also calls on him to adopt a neutral stand on the problem.

The minister also calls for a dialogue with Reagan saying: "We must hold a dialogue with Reagan. We must begin this dialogue in a logical way and in a manner which would take into consideration the future and not the past, hoping that Reagan may perhaps adopt the stand which former U.S. President Eisenhower adopted during the 1956 tripartite aggression against Egypt."

Dealing with the U.S. attitude toward the current war between Iraq and Iran, the Bahraini foreign minister says: "Carter's attitude toward the Gulf war was characterized by irresolution. The new president must deal with the area in a clearer manner and must not only take into account U.S. interests but also the interests of the peoples in the area." He adds: "The new president must understand that it is not in the interest of the United States, or of the world as a whole, that the United States should interfere in any way in the current dispute." He further says: "There are powers other than the United States which could also interfere in the area."

The minister urges that the question of the Gulf war be left to the United Nations pointing out that it is necessary to understand that the question is not the availability or lack of weapons, but what is important is the creation of a climate conducive to coexistence among the sons of the area.

Commenting on the same issue, Bahraini Information Minister Tariq 'Abd ar-Rahman al-Mu'ayyid says: "We must not expect any charity or alms from anybody."

In similar statements to the AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ, the information minister agrees with the Bahraini foreign minister that Reagan is stronger than Carter, and also expects the former to adopt resolute decisions on many of the current issues and problems.

The information minister stresses that the Arabs must be realistic in their relations with all states so as to serve their own interests, and that they must seek to strengthen their relations with the United States and further their joint interests so that they may be able to influence U.S. policy.

Tariq al-Mu'ayyid goes on to say: "It is wrong to attack Reagan or consider his victory as a success for Zionism." He adds: "We must be clear in our relations. Why does everybody give his blessings when an Arab state signs a friendship treaty with Russia only to raise his voice in criticism and attack when other states conclude an arms deal with the United States?"

The Bahraini information minister stresses that neither the Russians nor the Americans or the entire West can do us any good if we do not know what we want and where our interests lie.

KUWAIT

AMIR CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO BREZHNEV

LD071016 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait--It was announced here today that Amir ash-Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah has sent a cable of congratulations to Soviet Chairman Leonid Brezhnev on the occasion of the anniversary of the October Revolution.

AL-ANBA' COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S VIEW OF MIDEAST SITUATION

LD061236 Kuwait KUNA in English 1034 GMT 6 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Nov (KUNA)--AL-ANBA' writes:

"In order to understand Reagan's (?policy) toward our national issue and toward peace in the Gulf region, we should go back to the election battle during which he declared his recognition of Jerusalem as a unified capital of Israel. Meanwhile, the Israeli party awaits anxiously to meet Reagan to gain from him another public recognition of Jerusalem. This calls, on the other hand, for the holding of an urgent Arab summit conference in its allocated place and time, because the issue of Jerusalem is the most crucial one to be faced while Reagan is having access to the White House.

"This summit should first and foremost tell Reagan that restoring Jerusalem to the Arabs is the cornerstone of our relations with the new U.S. Government. Arab leaders should convey collectively this fact through all their diplomatic channels to the new president before he meets Israeli Premier Menachem Begin. Thus, Arab leaders can discuss more clearly in their forthcoming summit the right path for their future strategy and their relations with Washington.

"Meanwhile, the Arab Gulf region is expected to witness more fleets and threats of intervention in support of the Reagan mentality and understanding of his struggle against world communism and the Soviet Union. This region with all its strategic, monetary and oil importance, will be the primary stage of confrontation particularly through the increasing Soviet challenge in Afghanistan and the increasing Soviet friendship treaties in the African Horn and the Gulf region. The only sedative for the 'American bolt' in this part of the world would be a European stance which looks for more stability in the region by keeping it away from the competition of the two giants.

"The two superpowers are now fighting over the Gulf region, a fact which calls for more unity among Arab leaders in order to avoid paying a costly price for the new astonishing coup in the United States." [sentence as received]

QATAR

PAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. ELECTION RESULTS

NC061047 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0955 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Doha, 6 November (GNA)--The Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH and AL-'ARAB today called on the Arabs not to pin their hopes on the new U.S. President and to expect a change in the U.S. position on the Arab issue when Carter is replaced by Reagan.

AR-RAYAH says that the new U.S. President is more dependent on Israel, and has called for Jerusalem to remain united and the capital of Israel. He also defended Jewish settlements in the Arab territories and supported their continued existence there.

The paper calls on the Arabs not to pin hopes on the new U.S. President. The paper says that there is no justification for hope. Reagan's extremist views against the Arabs must not frighten them. The Arabs must make their conclusions about their relations with the United States.

The paper affirms that the desired solution to the Arab cause will not come from the United States but from the Arabs themselves, and from calculating their strength correctly and using this strength effectively.

AL-'ARAB affirms that nothing will happen in favor of the Arab issue because the U.S. position on the Arab-Zionist conflict is firm in supporting the Zionist aggression. Many presidents went and others replaced them in the White House, but U.S. policy remained the same.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-QADHDHAFI REPORTEDLY SEEKS WARSAW PACT PROTECTION

LD061159 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 1 Nov 80 p 1

["Agency reports: "Al-Qadhdhafi Asks Warsaw Forces for Protection"]

[Text] Poland, Moscow, Arab and world capitals--Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Polish Communist Party, who has arrived suddenly in Moscow, has declared that in addition to discussing the crisis involving the Polish workers he will discuss with the Russian leaders the request for protection submitted by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Kania said that such protection requires Moscow's approval, following which the alliance leaders will meet in Warsaw to take practical steps toward meeting this demand by establishing an air bridge to ferry additional equipment and troops to the Russian bases in Libya. Kania said that for the time being the pact forces will be stationed only in Tobruk, Benghazi and Tripoli. Kania declined to give further details or the reasons for providing such protection. It is known that the pact forces move only within the member states. Al-Qadhdhafi's Jamahiriyah has not yet joined the alliance.

Western diplomatic sources have attributed this desperate step by the head of the Libyan regime to his fear following the heightening of public wrath against him. The sources said that Al-Qadhdhafi has declared his readiness to pawn all his oil production with the Soviet Union and Warsaw Pact states in return for their protecting his regime and maintaining him as head of the Jamahiriyah.

The Western sources added that the situation concerning the colonel has reached such a pitch as to demand a firm Western stand in order to prevent all these arms falling into the hands of a mad leader who would use them to annihilate his own people and destroy their villages and towns. However, other Western sources say that under the secret agreement between Moscow and Tripoli Al-Qadhdhafi is not allowed to interfere in the administration of any base or issue orders to the troops; he must ask permission from the Soviet ambassador in Tripoli who must communicate the colonel's request to Moscow, which is free to accept or reject it.

On the other hand, reports to European capitals from foreign embassies in Tripoli have revealed that a savage massacre was perpetrated by the colonel's forces after Friday prayers yesterday [31 October]. Despite orders from the colonel and his henchmen not to perform the Friday prayers, as part of a ban on gatherings, the worshippers defied the order and held Friday prayers in Bab al-Mushir Mosque in Tripoli's Al-Kurnish Street. The police attacked the worshippers with sticks, stones and tear gas. In Tobruk the security forces failed to bring under control antiregime demonstrations staged following the Friday prayers. The security forces called in Soviet aircraft to disperse the demonstrators. In Benghazi, where there is mounting opposition, Soviet planes flew low over the city and dropped leaflets printed in Moscow [as published] warning against an anti-Qadhdhafi revolution and saying that the Soviet forces are prepared to crush any opposition.

UAE

PAPERS COMMENT ON REAGAN'S ELECTION VICTORY

NC060938 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0750 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 6 November (GNA)--The newspapers published in the UAE today agree on the need to abide by a comprehensive Arab plan to deal with the new U.S. President, who is entering the White House with a preconceived position on the Arab demands in the occupied territory. The papers express the hope that the forthcoming Arab summit conference will be able to draw up a coordinated plan for the use of Arab power to restrain the new U.S. policy.

The newspaper AL-ITTIHAD says: "If we define the adversary's aims it would be possible for us to deal with him and to try to force him to either give up these aims or amend them."

The newspaper AL-FAJR calls for a more in-depth look in order to review our calculations with ourselves and with others before vents begin to confront us at a rate beyond the capability of the Arab citizen to absorb, thus paralyzing our thinking and taking us from a problem to a crisis.

The newspaper AL-BAYAN says: "The new U.S. President's position on the Middle East problem is harder than his predecessor. He clearly refers to the role of formal policeman, which he intends to give to Israel. In his opinion, this state possesses considerable military capability which prevents the spread of chaos."

PDRY

CHAIRMAN SENDS CONGRATULATORY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

LD061602 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Nov 80 EA

[Summary] Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has sent a message of greetings to President Brezhnev and Council of Ministers 1st Deputy Chairman Tikhonov on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the great October Socialist revolution. The message reads:

"Progressive mankind in all corners of the globe is celebrating the 63d anniversary of the victory of the great October socialist revolution, which launched the beginning of the end of the era of imperialism and the beginning of the dawning of the era of victorious socialism.

"Allow me, on behalf of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the People's Supreme Assembly, and the Council of Ministers in the PDRY, to extend to you comradely greetings and hearty congratulations on this immortal occasion, and good wishes to the friendly Soviet people for continued prosperity.

"More than 6 decades have elapsed since that immortal historic event which divided our globe into two worlds--the world of socialism and the world of imperialism. During these decades the Soviet people achieved great socialist successes and attained a life of well-being, prosperity and equality. The world revolutionary struggle made colossal strides in the struggle against the world of imperialism and was crowned by the establishment of the world socialist camp and young independent countries.

"In the light of that, we are entitled to say that the might of scientific socialism is today (?supplemented) by the existence of a world socialist system, headed by the Soviet Union.

"We in Democratic Yeman hail from the bottom of our hearts the great successes achieved by the Soviet people in the fields of economy, culture, sciences and social welfare. We hail their efforts devoted to achieving new victories along the road of developing socialism under the leadership of the Soviet Communist Party.

"Our Yemeni Socialist Party would like to express to the Soviet Communist Party and the Soviet Government and people its full support for the course of international detente and safeguarding of world peace which the Soviet state is following.

"Please accept my wishes for your continued health and happiness and to the Soviet people for prosperity and well-being, and to our two peoples and parties for continued prosperous relations."

YAR

SALIH, CASTRO EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD041836 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Nov 80 CA

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, received today a telegram from Dr Fidel Castro, Cuban president and head of the nonaligned movement. SABA NEWS AGENCY has learned that the telegram is connected with the efforts being undertaken by the nonaligned states to end the current conflict between Iraq and Iran and the ongoing war between them.

The brother president had sent President Castro a telegram in which he confirmed the stance of the Yemen Arab Republic and its support for all efforts aimed at halting the war in order to stop the bloodshed, and to have the two sides enter into a dialogue and peaceful negotiations as a solution for problems.

AS-SADAT SENDS CONGRATULATORY CABLE TO RONALD REAGAN

NC061403 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1315 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's congratulatory cable to President-elect Ronald Reagan--date not specified]

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has sent the following cable to the U.S. President-elect, Ronald Reagan:

It gives me pleasure to send to your excellency, on my own behalf and that of the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt, sincerest heartfelt congratulations for the valuable confidence which your great people placed in you by electing you president and to wish you success in accomplishing your sublime message.

I am certain that the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between our two friendly countries will be further strengthened in your era in our countries' joint interests and in the service of world peace and security.

The Egyptian people join me in expressing appreciation for the U.S. stand on the Middle East issue and for the U.S. support for the establishment of peace as well as its efficacious participation in giving impetus to the peace efforts so as to achieve peace, security and stability for all the peoples of our area. We look forward to the continuity of this active and positive U.S. role so that peace will be stabilized in the arena of this vital area to whose stability the peace and security of the world are linked.

Please accept my sincerest greetings and best wishes for your excellency coupled with wishes of good health and happiness for yourself and of further progress and prosperity for your friendly people.

AS-SADAT SENDS ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

NC061429 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1325 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text of President Anwar as-Sadat's cable to Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, on the occasion of the October Revolution--date not specified]

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has sent a cable of congratulations to Leonid Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee Secretary General and chairman of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the occasion of the anniversary of the socialist October Revolution. The cable reads: The Egyptian people join me in expressing to the friendly people of the Soviet Union sincerest congratulations on the occasion of the anniversary of the socialist October Revolution.

MUBARAK SAYS POLICY ON U.S. FACILITIES UNCHANGED

NC070745 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0525 GMT 7 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper AL-AKHBAR highlights a statement made by Vice President and NDP Secretary General Husni Mubarak that Egypt has a principled and firm stand in supporting the cause of peace and that this stand does not change with a change of circumstances or persons. The issue remains the same and our line will not change because the American people have elected Reagan as president instead of Carter. We will give the United States the same facilities according to the same principles, because we give these facilities in accordance with our strategic interests.

AMBASSADOR, PAPER COMMENT ON EXPECTED REAGAN POLICIES

Ghurbal Comment

NC061323 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Egyptian Ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal has stated that he expects no change in U.S. policy toward the Middle East, but that the United States will continue to play a main role in the Middle East question, particularly following President as-Sadat's peace initiative, which is the basis for a comprehensive peace that will achieve self-determination for the Palestinian people and security and prosperity for all the states of the region, including Israel.

Dr Ghurbal said it is clear that this policy [as heard] is supported by both parties and by the Congress. He added that President-elect Ronald Reagan will complete this march as soon as possible.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Comment

NC070837 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 7 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The U.S. President and the Call for Peace," the newspaper AL-JUMHURIYAH says: No U.S. President can reject the call for peace in the Middle East. This call has shaken the emotions of millions of people in the United States and all over the world. It is these same millions who cast their votes in favor of Reagan and brought him to the Presidential seat in the White House.

Therefore, everybody agrees on peace, particularly since stability in the Middle East and settling the Arab-Israeli conflict in a just way will serve the U.S. strategic interests more than any other international element. Reagan's election campaign statements on Israel, Jerusalem or the ambiguity of the Camp David accord may have caused apprehension among some people. However, election statements are one thing and Reagan's future conduct as the President of the strongest state in the world will definitely be something else.

'ALI SAYS EGYPT TO LAUNCH 'DIPLOMATIC OFFENSIVE'

NC051721 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1519 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 5 Nov (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that in the coming period Egypt will launch a diplomatic offensive in Africa, Europe, Latin America, and Asia, in addition to its future contacts with the United States, regarding the Middle East situation and to give a boost to the peace efforts. He added that Egypt supports the continuation of the European efforts for implementing the contents of the Venice declaration. This, he said, is based on the fact that we have blessed this declaration as an additional and complementary effort to Camp David.

ISRAELI LABOR PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN CAIRO 6 NOV

NC062107 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2010 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Cairo, 6 Nov (MENA)--Israeli Labor Party Leader Shim'on Peres arrived in Cairo this evening for a 4-day official visit to Egypt at the invitation of the OCTOBER magazine. He was accompanied by former Foreign Minister Abba Eban, former Defense Minister Hayim Bar-Lev and Israeli Labor Party spokesman (Yusai Blay). The delegation was met on arrival by National Democratic Party Deputy Chairman for Foreign Contacts Mustafa Khalil and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali.

In a statement made upon arrival, Peres expressed the hope that this visit would strengthen and boost the peace process in the region.

He emphasized that the Israeli Labor Party was fully committed to the Camp David and peace agreements and would seek to strengthen relations with Egypt in all domains. He also stressed that he would work for the implementation of autonomy for the Palestinians.

Commenting on the election of Ronald Reagan as President of the United States, the leader of the Israeli Labor Party said that he was convined that Reagan would continue to support the peace process. He said that Reagan told him so when they met several months ago.

Peres said that his party was now preoccupied with the issue of the Iraqi-Iranian war and its effect on Israel and on the power struggle and foreign presence in the area.

Dr Mustafa Khalil stated that President Anwar as-Sadat will receive Shim'on Peres Saturday, 8 November.

This visit, Khalil said, is for the purpose of exchanging views between the National Democratic Party and the Israeli Labor Party on international problems and bilateral relations between the two countries. It will also provide an opportunity to become acquainted with the Israeli Labor Party leadership. He added: We will participate in discussions between the two sides tomorrow morning and evening under the auspices of the OCTOBER magazine.

The National Democratic Party will host a dinner banquet on Saturday at At-Tahrir Club. The members of the party's political bureau will be invited.

BRIEFS

PETROLEUM, GAS RESERVES--AL-AHRAM quotes Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Petroleum Engineer 'Izz Ad-Din Hilal as saying that Egypt's petroleum reserves amount to 2.28 billion barrels and its natural gas reserves total 1.6 billion barrels. [Text] [Cairo MENA in Arabic 0640 GMT 7 Nov 80 NC]

EGYPTIAN-FRENCH TECHNICAL AGREEMENT--An agreement for technical cooperation between Egypt and France in the fields of using solar energy for purposes of heating, cooling, generating electricity, desalinating sea water and operating pumps was signed here today. The agreement was signed by chairman of An-Nasr Company for transformers and electric products industry Mustafa Nasr and the French deputy director for French Atomic Energy Association. Deputy Chairman for An-Nasr Company for Technical Affairs Hilmi Isma'il said that the agreement stipulates establishing a joint French-Egyptian company by An-Nasr Company and a French specialized company for manufacturing solar energy equipment at 2,300,000 pound capital. The company's official added that the new company will produce solar heaters and pumps for artesian irrigation, for food security projects and new communities. [Excerpt] [Cairo MENA in English 1545 GMT 28 Oct 80 NC]

NEW ENVOYS--Cairo, 4 Nov (MENA)--President as-Sadat received today the credentials of six new ambassadors to the Arab Republic of Egypt. They are Georges Adjei Osekre of Ghana, Robert Elliot of Canada, Murat Angoni of Albania, Constantino Riberio Vaz of Portugal, Alieu E.W.F. Badji for Gambia, and James Harrison Weir of New Zealand. [Text] [Cairo MENA in English 1245 GMT 4 Nov 80 NC]

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 6-7 NOV

Communique No 126

JN061717 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1659 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Communique No 126 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 6 November, 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our great army, which has recorded historic pages of heroism and sacrifice for the Arab nation's dignity and its right to live, is scoring new epics in its current honorable battles against the most vicious enemy of our people and nation on our nation's eastern borders. The outcome of our armed forces' activities against the racist Persians this afternoon is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Five soldiers were killed in the central sector of the theater of operations.

B. Our air force helicopters raided enemy military targets, inflicting the following losses:

1. Two guns and a stockpile of supplies were destroyed in the southern sector of the theater of operation.
2. Enemy arms used in the open battlefront, were destroyed and well over 25 soldiers were killed west of Amirabad, in the northern sector of the theater of operations.
3. A medium-size naval target was destroyed and sunk at the head of the Arab Gulf.

II. Our losses:

One personnel carrier, one vehicle and one armored car were destroyed.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 November, 1980.

Communique No 127

JN070835 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0824 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Communique No 127 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 7 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

In response to the call of the people and nation and in defense of the sacred homeland's independence and honor, our valiant armed forces continue to attack the enemy in their operational sectors, teaching the ignorant regime of racist Persians lessons that refute their backward and chauvinist ideas and inflicting heavy losses in lives and equipment on the forces of this regime.

The ourcome of our armed forces' activities last night and this morning is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Personnel: 60 killed and a large number wounded.

B. Equipment:

1. A total of 10 guns of various calibers were destroyed, 5 by our helicopters.

2. One tank, one armored personnel carrier and one vehicle were destroyed. One observation post, one excavator and several stockpiles of supplies were also burned and destroyed.
3. A large quantity of light and medium weapons and supplies were captured.

II. Our losses:

A. Personnel: 21 martyrs.

B. Equipment: One armored vehicle and one other vehicle.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 November 1980.

RCC VICE PRESIDENT LEAVES FRANCE FOR AMMAN 6 NOV

NC061834 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Paris, 6 Nov (AFP)--Iraqi official Tariq 'Aziz left France today for Amman after a three-hour delay caused by two incidents.

Mr 'Aziz, vice-president of the Iraqi Council of the Revolution [Revolution Command Council], was scheduled to leave at 3 P.M. aboard a special Air France flight.

However, members of Mr 'Aziz's entourage refused to surrender the weapons they were carrying to the flight's captain as required by international agreement.

Takeoff was delayed while negotiations were carried out, with French police acting as mediators. Finally, Mr 'Aziz's two bodyguards agreed to give up their weapons for the duration of the flight.

Shortly after the agreement was reached, it was learned that Saudi Arabian officials had not yet agreed to permit the airliner to fly over their territory. Clearance was eventually received and the flight left at 6:10 P.M.

During his visit to France, Mr 'Aziz met for 90 minutes with French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

SUDANESE, PDRY 'NATIONALIST FORCES' PROCLAIM SUPPORT

JN061256 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1150 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Nov (INA)--Pan-Arab and nationalist forces in Sudan and southern Yemen have asserted their support for Iraq in its holy battle against the Persian aggressors. They explained that Iraq is fighting in defense of pan-Arab and national sovereignty and to restore Arab land usurped by the Persians.

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Sudan pointed out that the Iraqi Army's victories recorded in letters of light the first victory in modern Arab history. In a cable sent to President Saddam Husayn, the party said that these victories will remain a symbol of capable Arab will and a beacon lit by the proud Iraqi Army and people to illuminate the nation's path toward glory and honor. The party condemned the disgraceful stands of the Libyan and Syrian regimes and their support for the Persians, the historic enemies of the Arab nation.

The constituent [as received] committee of the national grouping of patriotic forces in southern Yemen announced its total support for Iraq in the pan-Arab battle it is waging against the Persian enemy. The committee issued a statement in which it held the Persian regime responsible for its stupidity in ignoring Iraq's legitimate rights and in continuing its aggression against the Arab nation.

The committee asserted the support of the nationalist and patriotic forces in Southern Yemen for the efforts being exerted by Iraq to restore the three Arab islands to Arab sovereignty.

VOICE OF IRAQI KURDISTAN URGES DESERTION FROM ARMY

JN051514 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Arabic 1640 GMT 4 Nov 80

["Appeal" to Iraqi people and soldiers issued by Democratic Party of Kurdistan--date and place not given]

[Excerpts] Masses of our noble Iraqi people, honest soldiers, sons of Al-Khalisi, Ash-Shirazi, Abu Daman and Baqir as-Badr: You who have bravely stood for Arab-Kurdish fraternity, our party, the Democratic Party of Kurdistan [DPK], sincerely calls on you to try to put an end to the fascist Ba'th Party's savage methods of annihilating our Kurdish people and provoking sectarian massacres in our beloved Iraq.

Our party, the DPK, which has always worked for Arab-Kurdish fraternity and which has always been aware of this fraternity's deep roots in the histories of the two peoples, renews its call for the exertion of further efforts for this noble objective, in order to protect our Iraqi people from the massacres committed by the Baghdad government.

Our party calls on all Islamic and patriotic parties and forces in Iraq to close their ranks against the U.S. imperialist plans and the oppressive methods that the fascist Ba'thist government has utilized since the proclamation of its aggressive war against the revolution of the Iranian peoples, such as sending Kurdish youths in the armed forces to the battlefronts in the southern sector and sending the elite among the Muslim Arab Shi'ites to Iraqi Kurdistan, to fight our Kurdish people there.

We call upon all of our Arab and Kurdish brothers in the armed forces, whether in the southern sector or in Kurdistan, to disobey the orders of the fascist Tikriti clique, to aim their guns at the traitor Ba'thists and to join the peshmerga and the national resistance groups in defending the Iraqi people's interest, represented by saving the country from ruination, bloodshed and the woes of war. The peshmerga groups are fully prepared to receive all of our Arab brothers in the armed forces and to protect them from Ba'thist treachery, murder and treason.

March ahead toward consolidating Arab-Kurdish fraternity. Long live the armed units of Iraqi Kurdistan. Disgrace and shame to the fascist Tikriti clique and to U.S. imperialism.

KING HUSAYN CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO USSR'S BREZHNEV

JN061246 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn sent a cable to His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which King Husayn congratulated Brezhnev in his name and on behalf of the Jordanian people and government on the occasion of the October revolution anniversary.

His majesty expressed the hope that the ties of friendship and cooperation linking the two countries will be bolstered in the interest of the two friendly peoples and the Arab issue.

His majesty wished more success and prosperity for the Soviet people.

AL-HAWADITH INTERVIEWS KING HUSAYN ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

LD070953 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 7 Nov 80 pp 22-24

[Interview granted by King Husayn to Sulayman Al-Farzali and Muhammad Sa'id al-Junaydi in Amman "immediately following his return from Baghdad after meeting with President Saddam Husayn"]

[Text] AL-HAWADITH: Yesterday, Your Majesty, you returned from the fighters' trenches in Iraq and you are bound to have brought back something new concerning developments in the war, toward which Jordan has adopted a distinguished stand. Can you tell us about the motives behind this stand and about developments in the situation?

King Husayn: Thank you for this opportunity. We appreciate the major role and the responsibility shouldered by the media at this stage in the life of our nation. It would give us pleasure to offer what we can and to give the Arab man in our great homeland a clearer image of the motives and reasons behind what is happening. With regard to the Jordanian stand, in fact it is quite compatible with the dogma and principle that motivated the Arab people's stand with their revolution at the beginning of this century. It also stems from our belief in this people's right to live in freedom, their integrity and their common aspirations in the great homeland. It is also aimed at ensuring that the people and the generations after them will live on Arab land while preserving their dignity and rights. These are the most important goals of all the wars which the Arabs have fought and for the sake of which many have died. Jordan, which is proud of its nation, believes that right is indivisible and that land also cannot be divided. We have always said that a danger threatening a part of the Arab homeland threatens everybody. This is a fact. When we speak about one nation, one destiny and one objective we must translate this into a reality under all circumstances and conditions. Why should we say such thing if we do not mean what we say?

AL-HAWADITH: It is said that what is happening between Iraq and Iran is a peripheral or side battle.

King Husayn: No, it is not a peripheral battle. History is clear with regard to Arab rights and Iraqi rights, both on land and water in the Shatt al-'Arab. The same thing can be said about the challenge that we as an Arab nation have been confronting because of Iran's practices, which have continued for a very long period of time and have escalated and culminated in the situation in which we are now. In essence this situation is no different from what we are facing with Israel--the arrogance is the same and the designs on Arab land are the same.

AL-HAWADITH: Recently you said in Baghdad that Iraq is fighting a battle not only in order to retrive its rights but also to confront the same mentality and hostility which Jordan is facing in another part of the Arab homeland; both countries are resisting the same plan. What is the plan that Iran is carrying out in the area to which Your Majesty referred?

King Husayn: My dealings with this matter go back to a long time. I have faced situations in which I did all I could to spare our Arab nation certain potential tragedies. I cite Bahrain as an example. Iran threatened to occupy Bahrain as soon as the British evacuated it. We also faced the same situation in the UAE. And finally the three Arab islands in the Gulf whose only value is strategic. These were occupied by Iran in order to control the area. There has also been interference in Arab affairs and tremendous military preparations in order to occupy positions. Added to this there have been attempts to use force and disrupt the Arab homeland by creating confusion and sowing sedition among the sons of the Arab people. All this has led to the situation we are facing at present. We thank God that Iraq is standing united like one family and with one heart defending its right. It will, God willing, triumph. It will be a victory for all Arabs everywhere and a victory over despair. It will also be a victory over the feeling of helplessness in facing challenges and threats so as to ensure the future. Israel is expanding in Arab territories and jeopardizing our rights and our lands. There is a great similarity between the danger threatening us there and the danger we are facing here. There is absolutely no difference between the two.

AL-HAWADITH: You have referred to endeavors and contacts you have carried out in order to ensure Arab rights. Did you have contacts with Khomeyni?

King Husayn: In fact, we had contacts with Khomeyni and with many brothers there before the revolution in order to do what we could to improve and clear the atmosphere and serve the public interest. Despite our good wishes to them after the revolution in the hope that they would change their policies toward the Arabs and stands toward us, what happened was unfortunately quite the reverse.

AL-HAWADITH: Was there no means to avoid the outbreak of war?

King Husayn: The course which Iran followed and the method it pursued could not fail to lead to these results. There was a belief among many that Iraq probably dealt the first blow moments before Iran dealt a blow to it.

AL-HAWADITH: It has been noticed that there exists in Jordan what is termed an emotional gap, meaning that the Jordanian people are not in sympathy with the war because Iran is an Islamic state.

King Husayn: This is true. But let us look at matters in a simple manner. Iran is an Islamic country and so is Iraq. Iraq is right and Iran has committed aggression against this right and has been violating it for a long time. Iraq is Arab and we are Arabs. Therefore, on whose side should we stand? The battle has been imposed on this nation. How can we forget that Iraq has stood on our side. Would we forget the graveyard of [Iraqi] martyrs in Janin? Would we forget Iraq's unhesitating stand on the side of its brothers in all circumstances? This is a debt that we owe. But in addition to all this there is the question of right, justice and occupied Arab soil as well as the question of actions against our Arab nation. When we expect our nation to stand on our side we must be true to ourselves and to stand on the side of our brothers in times of need.

AL-HAWADITH: Your Majesty, Jordanian-Iraqi relations have passed through many stages--cautious at the beginning and then normal and natural and now becoming special and exceptional with, perhaps, more prospects in the future. How far can these relations go?

King Husayn: The development of relations in this manner is related to the general Arab situation--a feeling of despair and weakness, especially in the wake of Camp David and the pressures and threats to which Jordan was subjected to make it change its stand. We were active in the Arab world, confirming to our brothers that we would not change or alter our course and would not give up an inch of the land or an iota of Arab rights whatever the circumstances. We told them that we hoped that they would be with us and support us. We experienced a phase of fumbling until the call for the Baghdad summit meeting was made. The summit marked a turning point, a rebuilding and a fresh start. We thank God that relations have taken their normal course resulting in contacts, understanding and building for the future. Our position at this particular time has been dictated by the circumstances--a natural, uncalculating position.

AL-HAWADITH: Did you know beforehand that the war was going to take place?

King Husayn: No. No.

AL-HAWADITH: In that case were you expecting it?

King Husayn: We saw that the situation was deteriorating further and further and we were not expecting the war to erupt at any particular time. We felt that there was a clear threat.

AL-HAWADITH: The war has been going on for a long time. It was thought that it would not be a long war because of what was said to be Iran's weakness. Does this signify that the Iraqi calculations were wrong?

King Husayn: On the contrary, the Iraqi calculations were sound. Why do we not view things from a different angle? The battle is continuing because of Iran's obstancy and policy. Despite the fact that Iran has the biggest arsenal of most modern weapons, Iraq has been waging this battle for over a month, not 6 days (the king laughs) or less. This is proof that our people in Iraq are facing the challenge with whatever the situation demands.

AL-HWADITH: We have had an interview with General Hackett, author of the book entitled "World War III." We believe you know him and have read his book. He told us that the war, according to his assessment, would not last more than one month. However, the war has gone on for longer, and for this reason we are asking if there are any unexpected surprises and how the war can be ended.

King Husayn: The war can end when Iran realizes that the policy it has been pursuing is not in its interest nor in the interest of its neighbors. If it really cares for Arab-Iranian-Islamic relations and for the common interest it should reconsider its stand. It is only then that the fighting will stop and negotiations begin to resolve the problems from which all of us have suffered for a long time.

AL-HAWADITH: Your Majesty is talking about the Arabs and the Arab interest, but are not the Arabs divided over the war between Iraq and Iran?

King Husayn: In this respect, I have only one comment to make namely, that I know where I stand and where the overwhelming majority of the Arab people stand.

AL-HAWADITH: About 2 weeks ago, Syrian-Jordanian relations were not all that good. Have these relations improved enough to encourage the convening of the summit conference on schedule?

King Husayn: I have no comment to make on Jordanian-Syrian relations. As for the summit conference, we are continuing with the preparations for it and we hope that the meeting will take place on schedule. Undoubtedly, the circumstances that the area is experiencing necessitate the convening of the conference, even if it were not scheduled. I cannot conceive of anything which would more necessitate the convening of a meeting at this level than do the circumstances we are now experiencing and which require a full meeting.

AL-HAWADITH: On this basis we ask Your Majesty if Iraq had prepared for the war with its fraternal countries and then discovered that its calculations were wrong having assumed that all its fraternal countries would support it without any reservations but then finding that nothing of the sort happened. Iraq believed that the fraternal countries would naturally support it as soon as it entered the war just as they did when Egypt entered the war without having consulted the Arabs on the grounds that the issue was a pan-Arab issue?

King Husayn: I cannot comment on that. My position is clear and frank and my feeling is that the battle is a battle for the Arab nation and for future generations. Victory in it, or rather, the triumph of right, is the beginning of triumph everywhere.

AL-HAWADITH: We have observed that as a result of the war, the American forces have entered the Gulf--something that did not happen before. Is there a plan to internationalize the area and apportion it?

King Husayn: Perhaps, Iran's longstanding attitude is one of the reasons which pave the way for such a situation. There are scores of clear and frank agreements and treaties on Arab rights which Iran did not honor and therefore brought us to the present situation. When the fighting stops and all the problems are solved, the world will feel that there is no vacuum in the area and that the area's peoples are capable of filling any vacuum. This will have an effect on the possibilities you have mentioned in your question and so the reason for the presence of these fleets and for the tension which is threatening the area will vanish.

AL-HAWADITH: It is observed that the war has created new conditions for Jordan that could lead to the emergence of currents in the country. Do you expect such currents to emerge?

King Husayn: I have great trust in the vigilance of the people of Jordan. I feel that the great majority of them are aware of how things stand and behave in a manner appropriate to every situation. This is due to their past and present belief. Perhaps because Jordan has the longest frontline with Israel, this makes it more sensitive to the importance of standing together to confront the challenges facing us and facing our Iraqi brothers there on the eastern gateway to the Arab homeland.

AL-HAWADITH: It is also observed that there is a tendency in Jordan toward what some call "Jordanian reality," or the idea of Jordanian nationality which emphasizes Jordan's own identity and centers on it.

King Husayn: The experiences through which Jordan has passed have united us and put us in a position where we feel the peculiarities of the developments in the area differently from some of our brothers.

AL-HAWADITH: There is a question that is being asked by various sectors of Jordanian public opinion and abroad, namely: Why do the Arab leaders take fateful decisions without the participation of their people in decisionmaking when it is these people who in the final analysis will bear the consequences of such decisions?

King Husayn: If by this you mean Iraq, in fact I did not find the leadership distant from the people.

AL-HAWADITH. What is meant is the general situation in the Arab world--a situation that might be due to the absence of democracy.

King Husayn: Iraq has adopted its stand proceeding from the premise of one family and one heart. But the question is: is Iraq right in defending its land against aggression? Every Arab has the right to adopt such a stand if he can do so or if such a situation is imposed on him. Therefore, we owe it [to Iraq] to stand on its side without question or hesitance. In fact, Iraq did not ask for anything from the Arab world but the Arab world must offer much because Iraq has always been a support for the Arab world.

AL-HAWADITH: Different views have been expressed regarding the postponement of your visit to the Soviet Union. Was it the postponement because of Soviet considerations or considerations on your part?

King Husayn: It was because of Soviet considerations related to the date. But the visit is expected to take place very shortly after a new date is agreed upon. (His majesty here affirmed that the visit will take place very shortly)

AL-HAWADITH: Has Libya's refusal to finance the arms deal which Jordan concluded with the Soviet Union anything to do with this postponement?

King Husayn: Never at any time was Libya a major source of aid for this country which stands on a long confrontation line. Regardless of Libya's attitude, the visit has nothing to do with it. With regard to the Baghdad summit resolutions, Libya has paid nothing to Jordan or to anybody else of what was agreed upon.

AL-HAWADITH: After the war comes to an end new facts and realities will emerge in the area. How would you picture the Arab world and this area in particular after the war?

King Husayn: First, I fully hope that right will triumph. This would be the beginning of other victories which will have great benefits for our Arab world. It will regain its self-confidence and confidence in its ability. The sincere ones among the Arab nation's sons will get together in order to plan and build together so as to defend Arab rights every where and preserve the Arab identify in this part of the world in which powers of all inclinations are in conflict.

AL-HAWADITH: Your Majesty, Jordan's attitude toward the war is different from that of the PLO, which is trying to mediate. Does this mean that in the event of a victory your relations with the PLO will change?

King Husayn: Let me confine my answer to Jordan's relations with the PLO. These relations do exist; they are strong and good and nothing new has developed in them nor do I expect such a thing to happen. On the other hand, with regard to the question concerning the views of Iran or anybody else in the area, this is part of the disease from which we have been suffering for a long time in our Arab world.

(Heaving a deep sigh, the king said) We do not look at ourselves and at our capabilities and ability to develop these capabilities. Rather, we expect our problems to be solved by this or that quarter whether it is near or distant. The desire to work for Palestine begins with true Arab cooperation and by intrinsic Arab power. After that, whatever support we receive from our brothers and from the Islamic world and the rest of the world would be an added benefit. What matters is us.

AL-HAWADITH: Are attempts being made to bring about reconciliation between Iraq and Iran at present?

King Husayn: I imagine that there are attempts to stop the fighting. Iraq has no objectives that it has not reached and not achieved. Once there is a cease-fire we can move on to discuss all the outstanding problems with Iran and find a solution that would ensure the establishment of sound Arab-Iranian relations.

AD-DUSTUR COMMENTS ON SIZE, IMPACT OF REAGAN VICTORY

JN070745 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0515 GMT 7 Nov 80

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary entitled "Reagan and the Golden Opportunity," AD-DUSTUR says: The landslide victory achieved by President Ronald Reagan and the Republicans in the U.S. election gives rise to the assumption that, perhaps for the first time, the U.S. leadership has a golden opportunity to view Middle East problems and relations with the Arab world from a completely new angle, that is, without influence by the traditional pressures that Israel has been in the habit of applying on the White House. These pressures led to the distortion of relations between the United States and the Arabs and damaged the U.S. image in the Middle East.

U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan comes to power backed by overwhelming popular support and thus the role of American Jews is hardly worth mentioning. Therefore, Reagan, unlike many of his predecessors, is not burdened by debts to Zionism which must be paid at the expense of U.S. interests.

Perhaps this fact explains the anxiety reflected in some of the statements of Israeli officials over the past 2 days regarding Reagan's success. This also explains Menachem Begin's insistence on meeting with the new president during his visit to the United States due to begin in 2 days. Begin is hoping to extract from Reagan statements of support for Israel which would commit him and restrict him once he moves into the White House.

AD-DUSTUR adds: The new elements that have been introduced to the structure of government at the White House with Ronald Reagan's election can liberate him, if he so chooses, from the many Zionist pressures and restrictions imposed on his predecessor. These elements give him a golden opportunity to deal with the Arab world from an independent position which takes only U.S. interests into consideration and enhances relations with the Arab world on the basis of recognition of the legitimate rights of the Arabs and Palestinians.

AD-DUSTUR concludes by asking: Will President Reagan take this course, and will he benefit from the overwhelming popular support and the freedom of movement resulting from it to rectify the mistakes of the U.S. Middle East policy? That is our wish, but our wishes have been so disappointed before that all we can do now is wait.

OFFICIALS CABLE CONGRATULATIONS TO SOVIET COUNTERPARTS

Al-Asad Cable

JN061144 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--On the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the surge of the socialist October Revolution in the Soviet Union, President Hafiz al-Asad sent a cable to President Brezhnev.

In the cable the president expressed in his name and on behalf of the Syrian Arab people and Arab Socialist Ba'th Party command, his sincerest congratulations to President Brezhnev, the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet peoples on this occasion, which comes at a time when the ties of common struggle linking the two countries have been bolstered and qualitatively promoted through the signing of the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty.

The president expressed his best wishes to President Brezhnev for health and happiness and to the Soviet people for continued success in all fields.

Al-Kasm Cable

JN061951 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Nov 80

["Text" of congratulatory cable from Syrian Prime Minister al-Kasm to Soviet Prime Minister Tikhonov on 63d anniversary of the socialist October Revolution--date not specified]

[Text] On the 63d anniversary of the great October Revolution, it is my pleasure to send you, on behalf of the Syrian Government and in my own name, the warmest congratulations and best wishes to you and to the peoples of the friendly Soviet Union. The October Revolution established the first socialist state and opened a wide path for the struggle of all oppressed and suppressed peoples. This revolution has and is still giving the greatest material and moral support to the oppressed and suppressed peoples' struggle for liberty, justice and self-determination.

On this occasion, as I stress our pride in the firm and continuous cooperation between our two governments and countries and as I further underline the solid bases of the bonds of friendship between our two governments and peoples, bonds that were clearly manifested in the treaty of friendship and cooperation by our two countries' leaders, Hafiz al-Asad and Leonid Brezhnev, I express my confidence that the march of friendship, cooperation and joint struggle between Syria and the Soviet Union in facing Zionism, imperialism, racial discrimination and all forms of colonialism, will remain strong and effective and capable of establishing just peace in this area. This march will continue to be supported by all peace-loving peoples and powers that trust in progress as a means of further entrenching genuine security and peace throughout the world.

OFFICIALS ATTEND SOVIET EMBASSY RECEPTION

JN070626 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--The USSR Embassy in Damascus hosted a reception in the embassy building last night on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the great socialist October Revolution.

The reception was attended by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; People's Assembly speaker Mahmud Hadid; Prime Minister Dr 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm; Comrade Muhammad Zuhayr Mashariqah, assistant regional secretary of the party; the comrade members of the party's national and regional commands; the deputy prime ministers and ministers; the members of the Central Command of the Progressive National Front; the brother chiefs and members of the executive offices of popular organizations; the comrade secretaries and command members of the party branches in Damascus, the Damascus countryside, the university and Al-Qunaytirah; several senior state and party officials; the Arab and foreign ambassadors accredited in Damascus; and a large number of guests.

PRESS REACTION TO U.S. PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

TISHRIN Comment

JN060829 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0750 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 6 Nov (SANA)--In its comment today the paper TISHRIN deals with the issue of Ronald Reagan's victory and ex-President Jimmy Carter's loss in the U.S. presidential election.

The paper says that replacing administrations is a U.S. issue which primarily concerns the American people. The paper adds that the Arabs neither take into consideration the personalities of the U.S. Presidents nor their external appearances. Rather, the paper points out, the Arabs take into consideration the U.S. policy, its relation to the Middle East situation and its stand on the natural rights and legitimate demands of the Arabs.

The paper says that Syria, for example, does not side with one U.S. President against another. That is to say, Syria does not side with Carter against Reagan or vice versa. Rather, the paper points out, Syria evaluates U.S. policy in light of the Arab nation's pan-Arab interest. Indeed, this is why Syria has been and still is against the aggressive U.S. policy in the Middle East, the policy of supporting Israel and its aggressive expansionist policy, the policy of imposing hegemony over the Arab homeland and the policy of plotting against the peoples' freedom, independence and progress.

The paper adds: When a new U.S. administration assumes power in the United States, Syria does not face it with premeditated judgments based on its stand on the individuals. Rather, Syria will adopt a stand on the policy which this administration will adopt in the Middle East and the practices it will resort to. Syria has always been daring enough to confront every policy that is hostile to the Arab nation's interests, even if such a policy is adopted by one of the superpowers.

The paper concludes: As President Hafiz al-Asad said, Syria, which is seeking to liberate the occupied Arab territories and guarantee the national rights of the Arab Palestinian people, defines its relations with other states on the basis of these states' stand on the pan-Arab issues of the Arab nation.

AL-BA'TH Reaction

JN061128 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0855 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 6 Nov (SANA)--The paper AL-BA'TH says that the victory of the inflexible Ronald Reagan, who is clearly hostile to the Palestinian issue, provides an excellent and unique opportunity for those who pinned high hopes on Jimmy Carter's victory--thinking that if he succeeded, he would be able to adopt an impartial stand on the Arab-Israeli conflict--to be aware, and before it is too late, that the United States and Israel are only the permanent faces of one imperialist coin.

Indeed, the U.S. administration adapts itself to the continuous demands and continued interests of imperialism.

The paper adds that we must now and always remember every word said by the new U.S. president when he called on the American people to elect him, particularly his candid stands on the annexation of Jerusalem to Israel, recognition of the legitimacy of the Zionist settlements on the soil of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and rejection of any kind of recognition of or even holding any contacts with the PLO, which he considers a terrorist organization.

The paper says that now that Carter and all illusory calculations based on his victory have fallen--calculations wagered on by some Arabs who called on other Arabs to bide their time until the season of settlement of payments--the Arabs must prepare for confronting the Zionist aggression, which represents U.S. imperialism and its aggressive and expansionist invasion of the Arab Palestinian soil, through relying on the intrinsic Arab capabilities and using all available and possible means for an inevitable confrontation with the Zionist entity, which is backed by U.S. imperialism with all the inflexability and determination that are embodied by the new U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

LIBYA

GOUKOUNI HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE, THANKS LIBYA FOR SUPPORT

LD062240 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The head of the Chadian national government, Goukouni Oueddei, has praised the stand of the great 1 September revolution and the Libyan people's leading role in supporting the struggle of peoples against imperialism and colonialism.

Goukouni was speaking at a press conference he held at Sabhah yesterday evening, which was attended by representatives of a number of world news agencies and papers.

He said that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has constantly supplied unlimited aid to Frolinat. He added that the Jamahiriyah's aid consists of food, medicines and military experts. This, he said, is legitimate and is in accordance with the resolutions of the recent African summit conference held at Freetown to bolster the legitimate government in Chad and to ensure the restoration of peace, security and stability to it. Furthermore, he affirmed that the legitimate Chadian Government has the right to seek the help of any African country to put an end to the rebellion, and to restore security and rebuild the country.

He said that the military situation will end soon in favor of the legitimate government and that the Chadian people have the will and determination to continue the struggle for their unity and territorial integrity.

He strongly denounced As-Sadat's terrorist regime, which he said is behind Habre's mutiny and provides it with economic and military aid. He added that the Chadian Government has strong evidence proving the Egyptian regime's participation in supporting rebel Habre. The government forces have seized Egyptian-made arms in the liberated areas of (Oubreco), Oum Chalouba, (Klaid) and Faya. These arms, he added, came by way of Sudanese territory. Goukouni Oueddei said that Egyptian planes land at Abeche carrying arms and equipment to mutineer Habre. These planes come by way of Sudanese territory, he said.

There is also evidence of the presence of Egyptian and Sudanese experts working alongside rebel Habre in the Abeche area. He added that the terrorist As-Sadat regime has set up a diplomatic mission equipped with communications equipment led by one Muhammad, a former consul in Chad.

He referred to the tour which mutineer Habre made to Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Sudan and occupied Palestine. He said they confirm the bonds that bind these regimes to mutineer Habre.

He declared that the transitional government will hand over authority to the Chadian people to rule themselves by themselves, and will entrench the concepts of popular authority.

He welcomed aid from the countries of the world. He said we are in need of medical and food supplies. He added that the Chadian people will appreciate all aid offered now.

He demanded support for the legitimate government in Chad and for the implementation of the Lagos agreement as this will make an effective contribution toward the unity of the Chadian people. He affirmed that the support provided by some of the reactionary regimes in Africa to mutineer Habre only increases bloodshed in Chad.

Statement on Meetings

LD061454 Tripoli JANA in English 1406 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The following statement was issued after the visit: The president of the provisional National Unity Transition Government and president of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, visited the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah at the head of an important delegation in the period 24-27 dhul hijja 1389 since the prophet's death, corresponding to the period 2-5 November 1980, during which he held meetings and discussions with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great Al-Fatah revolution, [words indistinct] relations binding the two brotherly peoples and the situation through which Chad is passing at the present stage due to the insurgence by Hissein Habre with the support of some reactionary regimes and the (Israelis), the fact that threatens the Chadian people's (?integrity) and stability.

The Chadian side expressed its gratitude and appreciation to the outstanding stand by the great Al-Fatah revolution through the Libyan Arab people's support to the Chadian people and the provisional National Unity Government and their backing and which aim at mitigating the [word indistinct] and destruction in various fields caused by insurgence. The two sides strongly condemned the regimes which promote dissension among the sons of the Chadian people [words indistinct] and arms to the insurgent Hissein Habre.

The intervention by those regimes in the Chadian people's affairs coincided with the (Israeli's) support for Hissein Habre, the fact which threatens the Chadian people's security and peace in the region. They also condemn the connivance (?of some) other African states which allow and facilitate the passage of aid through their territories to Hissein Habre. Both sides express grave concern about that serious precedent which is (?received) as an encouragement and support for insurgence inside African states, the fact that threatens to undermine peace and security in the continent. Both [words indistinct] African [words indistinct] imperatively take a clear and open stand towards that intervention. Both sides also draw the attention of the Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) to that and demand the adoption of a collective stand from the grave violation of the principles of international relations. They also demand African states to [words indistinct] the provisional [words indistinct] in its capacity as the legitimate government in [words indistinct] by the Organization of African Unity in this respect.

The Chadian side expressed its satisfaction with the struggle and liberating role by the Libyan Arab (?people) for their brothers, the Chadian people, as represented by their absolute support for the provisional National Unity Government in Chad.

The Chadian side expressed its admiration and appreciation for what the Libyan Arab people have achieved in the sphere of accomplishing direct people's democracy through the establishment of people's authority.

JANA Commentary

LD062348 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Nov (JANA)--JANA's political editor commented on the dazzling victories won by the legitimate national government of Chad against the forces of rebel Hissein Habre. He said: At last the legitimate national forces in Chad were able to put an end to the tragic suffering of the brotherly Chadian people, from a grinding and ferocious war perpetrated by the renegade Hissein Habre in intermittent battles, which petered out only to rekindle again.

By recovering and liberating the capital of the north the legitimate national government forces, enabled the Chadian people to enjoy the stability in various areas of the country, extending to north of Ndjamena to Asteb north of Abeche across several towns and villages which were direct target to Hissein Habre [words indistinct] attacks. But the forces of goodness have at last prevailed. This victory of the legitimate national forces in Chad is a victory to all revolutionary forces in the area and in various parts of the African Continent, which regard the standing of the Chadian people and its legitimate goverment in the face of renegade Habre and his Zionist allies of lackey regimes a natural extension to their steadfastness and strategic stands towards the causes of freedom, security and peace in the African Continent and the whole world. There is no doubt that the ability of the legal forces to impose their full control and hegemony over the northern parts of Chad, including the [word indistinct] north and then Barkou Ennedi, Ennedi-Tibesti, is considered one of the pillars of the decisive and great victory which Chad took forward and which is about to be achieved by the final downfall of rebel Habre in one of his last surrounded pockets near Abeche. This is the final showdown between the two sides and the Habre is completely trapped with nowhere to escape.

He added that on the light of this situation in Chad caused by flagrant interventions by those regimes which were exposed against the victories of the Chadian people and their legitimate forces, President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad visited the Jamahiriyah this week heading a large delegation from the Transitional National Unity Government and met with the leader of the great Al-Fatah revolution.

Both sides strongly condemned the regimes which are increasing sectarian strife among the Chadian people and condemned their intervention which coincides with the (Israeli) support and backing to rebel Habre threatening the security of the Chadian people and peace in the whole area.

JANA's political editor went on to say that if the tragedy of the Chadian people and their suffering are caused by that support and those flagrant interventions by Zionists and regimes considered as African and non-aligned, then the most serious of all is the collaboration of certain African states and their involvement in offering access and facilities for the military aid and supplies to rebel Habre. Such stand was condemned by the historic leadership of the great Al-Fatah revolution and of the Transitional National Unity Government.

The communique issued at the end of the visit made by the head of state and the national government of Chad came as direct address to the African countries to take a clear stand towards this intervention and work to put an end to this serious precedent which encourages rebels inside African states, the thing which shatters security and peace in the continent.

JANA political editor concluded that OAU is responsible to the Chadian people who are now threatened in their security, independence and sovereignty, to seek a collective African stand against this serious breach of international relations and norms.

The Chadian people retain their heroic stand against the enemies of their existence and freedom. They have their revolutionary committment towards their brothers who were and still have their distinctive stand in the support of the Chadian people throughout their sufferings, a point which the Chadian delegation was keen to emphasize with pride and gratitude towards the stand of the great Al-Fatah revolution.

MORE EMBASSIES CONVERTED TO 'BROTHERHOOD BUREAUS'

Doha Embassy

LD061318 Kuwait KUNA in English 1130 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Doha, 6 Nov (KUNA)--A group of Libyan citizens took over their country's embassy here Thursday and turned it into an office for "Arab brotherhood."

A group spokesman told KUNA that eight Libyans had "marched" on the embassy and transferred it into the new status at instructions from Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

Qatar Embassy

LD062356 Tripoli JANA in English 1701 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Nov (JANA)--A bid calculated to escalate the popular revolution, and in confirmation of the brotherhood bonds between the Arab people, the revolutionary force and the Jamahiriyah masses in Arab countries are continuing their take-over of Libyan Embassies in Arab countries, transforming them to Arab brotherhood bureaus.

Today, they took over the Libyan Embassy in Qatar transforming it to a brotherhood bureau to be run by a people's committee. In a statement the people's committee of the brotherhood bureau in Qatar asserted that the mass control of embassies and their transformation into Arab brotherhood bureaus leads to strengthening the brotherhood ties between the Arab people and to speeding up of their comprehensive unity. Arab Libyan masses have already taken over the Libyan Embassies in Sudan, Algeria, Mauritania, Lebanon and U.A.E., transforming them into brotherhood bureaus.

MOROCCO

HASSAN CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD051334 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II has sent a cable of congratulations to Mr Reagan on winning the election. In the cable his majesty the king said:

Mr Ronald Reagan, President of the United States of America. Your Excellency Mr President:

On the occasion of your election as U.S. President, it gives us great pleasure to send you warmest congratulations and best wishes for your health, happiness and success in the great task for which you have been chosen by the friendly American people. We are confident that the ties of friendship and cooperation which have linked our two countries since the first day of the independence of the United States will become stronger and firmer under your wise leadership.

You are aware that Morocco was the first country to recognize the United States as an independent and fully sovereign state, and that the messages which were exchanged at that time between the great U.S. President George Washington and His Majesty the Moroccan King Muhammad ibn Abdullah were full of true amity and desire to have fruitful cooperation in many fields between your young and aspiring country at that time and the Kingdom of Morocco. Those friendly noble feelings have continued to characterize the relations between the two countries. We are confident that they will continue, God willing, to be [words indistinct] so forever.

Please, Your Excellency Mr President, accept our greetings and esteem.

SUDAN

NUMARYI CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION VICTORY

LD062237 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Nov 80 EA

[Text] The president of the republic, Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, has sent the following congratulatory telegram to the American President-elect, Ronald Reagan, on the occasion of his election:

Having received news of your election as president of the United States, I am happy to extend to Your Excellency, in my name and on behalf of the people and Government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, warmest congratulations, assuring Your Excellency that we will spare no effort for promoting and developing the relations of friendship and co-operation existing between our two countries and peoples for their common interest. Please accept, Your Excellency, our best wishes to you for continued health, happiness and success.

TUNISIA

PRESS COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S ELECTION VICTORY

LD061528 Tunis TAP in English 1419 GMT 6 Nov 80

["The Tunisian press and Mr Reagan's election: The Arabs Should No Longer Harbour Any Illusions"--TAP headline; "Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, 6 Nov (TAP)--"The Arab world, to which the new U.S. president Mr Reagan expressed the most hostile feelings, should now see the situation clearly," writes on Thursday the Tunisian daily LE TEMPS (independent) when commenting upon the victory of the Republican candidate at the U.S. presidential elections.

"The man the U.S. has chosen for president is an unconditional supporter of Israel. The Palestinians and all the Arabs are conscious of this. The situation is therefore clear and the Arab world has to act without any vain hope of seeing a change in the U.S. attitude in favor of the Arab cause," the daily adds.

However, deems LE TEMPS like most other Tunisian dailies, "the lesson" to be learnt from these elections is far different: Beyond the victory of one candidate or another, what must be understood above all is the influence of institutions which strongly work for the respect of democratic rules.

The Destour Socialist Party daily AL-AMAL stresses that the Republican Party, which comes back into power with Mr Reagan's election, will have to deal with many internal and foreign files which need adequate solutions and on which depend world peace and the feeling of security freedom and independence of several peoples.

Wondering what will happen with the new president, the daily LE PRESSE (close to the government) stresses that everything will depend on his entourage, on the men he will choose to lead the U.S. policy and "the world affairs" pointing out that the impulsive Reagan. And whether he likes it or not, will have to use a certain realism which will be imposed on him by his new responsibilities and world events.

WESTERN SAHARA

ZAMBIA, SDAR ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

LD051255 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 29 Oct 80 p 5

[Text] SDAR (Liberated Territories)--"Guided by the desire to consolidate and strengthen the relations of friendship, solidarity and fraternity which already exist between the Republic of Zambia and the SDAR, moved by the desire to see the relations of friendship and cooperation reflect the real aspirations of the SDAR and Zambian peoples, being concerned for peace, understanding, harmony and detente, being faithful to the UN and OAU Charterprinciples and the nonaligned movement's principles, the SDAR and the Republic of Zambia have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at ambassador level."

This statement was issued simultaneously in Lusaka (Zambia) and Hauza (SDAR) yesterday, Tuesday, 28 October 1980.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON ATTACKS ON MOROCCAN POSITIONS

LD020218 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Nov 80

[Text] The Saharan People's Liberation Army last Thursday waged violent attacks on the positions of the royal forces in Zag, southern Morocco, and the two Saharan towns occupied by Morocco--Bir Gheiran and Smara.

A statement issued by the Saharan Information Ministry states that within the framework of the Boumediene offensive and at time when the invading enemy suffered a great defeat during the previous session of UN General Assembly, the Saharan people's army on Thursday, 30 October, attacked significant concentrations of Moroccan occupation forces in Zag in southern Morocco. During the 3-hour attack the Saharan fighters were able to kill 130 soldiers, wounded others and destroyed a significant quantity of military hardware.

The statement added that a number of Moroccan soldiers were killed during another attack waged by the Saharan fighters on 30 October for 20 minutes at Bir Gheiran barracks. The statement said three Moroccan soldiers were killed and four wounded during a third attack by the Saharan fighters on 27 October on Moroccan positions in Smara.

DEVELOPMENTS, COMMENT IN WAKE OF U.S. ELECTION REPORTED

Begin-Reagan Meeting

TA070818 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] President-elect Reagan is inclined to meet with Prime Minister Begin in Los Angeles next week. This was stated by a Reagan aide, Ted Cummings, who is in charge of relations between the Reagan camp and Israel. This report was published this morning in YEDI'OT AHARONOT. According to Cummings, Reagan will make it plain that his meeting with Begin is only intended for the two to get to know each other and substantive matters will not be discussed. The President-elect has been careful not to interfere with state affairs so long as Jimmy Carter is the President. Reagan's aide explained that Reagan has always regarded Israel as a strategic asset and he appreciates the importance of the Jewish vote which, according to Reagan, tipped the scales in several states.

Embassy Evaluation

TA071120 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 7 Nov 80 p 2

[By correspondent Gid'on Samet: "The Evaluation in the Israeli Embassy in Washington: No Real Danger of Worsening Senate-Israel Relations Can Be Seen"]

[Text] Washington, 6 Nov--The assessment being shaped in the Israeli Embassy following a detailed examination of the new Senate's composition is that there is no danger of real deterioration in its attitude toward Israel and Israel's aid requests. The only area where some difficulty may arise is in certain items on the economic aid list--as distinct from the military aid--but even that is not certain.

The assessment is based, among other things, on the fact that some of the Republican senators have caused difficulties when previous Israeli aid requests were submitted and the senators were in the opposition. However, the view is that they will now vote along with the administration, assuming that the administration itself will not--at least not in the first year--make the conditions for the aid more difficult. According to the forecast, Democratic senators will continue to help Israel just as much as they did in the past.

Regarding the manning of posts in the Senate, a possible worsening can be seen only because of the appointment of Mark Hatfield as chairman of the Appropriations Committee instead of Warren Magnuson from Washington. It is still not clear who will chair the important Appropriations Subcommittee. The former chairman, Senator Inouye, was a veteran friend of Israel. The position of the Budget Committee's Bob Dole is not expected to harden.

The initial impression election night was that Israel's predicament in the Senate will deteriorate more because of the disappearance of the previous committee chairmen than to the new appointments. Frank Church has been replaced by Charles Percy in the Foreign Relations Committee and John Tower replaces Henry Jackson on the Armed Services Committee.

The assessment also results from the President-elect's commitment to foreign aid as well as his desire not to create the impression that the U.S. commitment to the world will be curtailed due to his desire to cut back the budget.

Hurvitz Comment

TA062114 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz said it could be assumed that Ronald Reagan's administration will give Israel no less economic aid than that given by Jimmy Carter's government. The minister of finance was speaking at a meeting of the Po'ale Agudat Yisra'el steering committee.

West Bank Views

TA061625 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Nov 80 p 1

[West Bank correspondent report: "Negative Reactions in the West Bank"]

[Text] The east Jerusalem paper AL-QUDS wrote that the reaction in the West Bank streets to Ronald Reagan's victory was negative. In its editorial the paper says there is no basic difference in the two candidates' attitude toward the Palestinian problem since both support Israel at a time when Arab armies are preoccupied in distant battle fields and neglect the Palestinian problem.

The east Jerusalem paper ASH-SHA'B writes that Reagan's approach to the Palestinian issue is closer to Israel's and is more aggressive than Carter's.

Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, who is currently vacationing in Tiberias, reacted to Reagan's election by saying that the President-elect will have to take for granted that the Palestinians have national rights. Mr Frayj added it is difficult to react now, before Reagan has formed his government, but despite the strong public Israeli support for Reagan before the election. The United States has significant business interests in the Middle East which Reagan will surely not want to jeopardize or risk.

PAPER CITES SHAMIR'S REMARKS ON IRAN-IRAQ WAR

TA061524 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 6 Nov 80 p 1

[By If'at Nevo]

[Text] "We have a great interest in the Iran-Iraq war since it is happening in our region and we are following events there so as to be able to intervene if the need arises." These were the remarks of Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir yesterday in a lecture to Tel Aviv University students.

He noted that the report about Israeli military aid to Iran is totally unfounded. Referring to Deputy Defense Minister Tzipori's remarks on this issue the foreign minister remarked that Mr Tzipori did not speak of Israel's military aid to Iran as a fact but as a possible option.

Asked why Israel sells arms to fascist and anti-Semitic countries such as Argentina the foreign minister said that the export of arms is one of the acceptable export products. The minister said that Israel has done a lot for the Argentine Jews and is continuing to do so. "The world arms producers sell arms to all countries and it cannot be expected that Israel will do things that will go against itself," Shamir noted.

Government Clarification

TA061525 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Government press office release]

[Text] Jerusalem, 6 Nov--The report published this morning in HA'ARETZ on Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's appearance before Tel Aviv University students said that the foreign minister reportedly said that "we have a great interest in the Iran-Iraq war becuase it is happening in our region and we are following events there so that we will be able to intervene should the need arise."

In reply to a question, the foreign minister said that Israel is following the developments of the Iraq-Iran war waged in our region, but he did not say that Israel might in any way interfere in that war.

BEGIN TELLS KNESSET JORDANIAN OPTION 'DOES NOT EXIST'

TA061132 Jerusalem POST in English 6 Nov 80 p 3

[Text] The "Jordanian option" does not exist, because King Husayn has laid down terms that no Zionist party will accept, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said in the Knesset yesterday.

Begin agreed with Asaf Yaguri (Likud-Ya'ad), who argued that this concept was now "deader than ever" in a motion he presented in the plenum.

The premier noted Husayn had recently declared that under no condition would he join in any negotiations based on the Camp David accords. But, Begin pointed out, those accords were the basis of Israel's talks with the U.S. and Egypt.

He said that Husayn, in another pronouncement, had said that he would be willing to start negotiations if Israel would undertake in advance to withdraw to the June 4, 1967 boundaries and to return east Jerusalem to Jordan.

Begin wondered why some persons keep repeating that "we have a Jordanian option." He undoubtedly was referring to Labor Chairman Shimon Peres, who said yesterday in a press communique that Ronald Reagan's election was "likely to advance the Jordanian option."

If the phrase "Jordanian option" means handing over territory in Judaea and Samaria to Husayn, it would necessarily lead to the establishment of a Palestinian state, Begin argued.

He said that Israel could not ignore the basic change that was now taking place in the Middle East--Husayn was collaborating with Iraq in its aggression against Iran to the point that, at least in theory, a Jordanian-Iraqi federation existed.

After all this, to continue to speak of a Jordanian option was "political frivolity," Begin said. He moved that Yaguri's motion be referred to the Foreign Affairs and Security Committee.

But 'Imri Ron (Alignment-MAPAM) moved that the motion be struck from the agenda. So long as Begin was offering Husayn nothing but sovereignty over the sidewalks and sewerage of Nabulus and Ramallah, Husayn could not be blamed for refusing to negotiate, he argued. Ron said it was Begin who was destroying the Jordanian option, although that approach might block the establishment of an 'Arafat-headed state.

The motion was referred to the committee by a vote of 39-26.

EGYPTIAN CHIEF OF STAFF INTERVIEWED BY CORRESPONDENT

TA061649 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 6 Nov 80 p 4

[Text] "The Palestinian problem must find its solution soon; otherwise it is like explosives that will ruin the peace we have just started to build." Gen 'Abd al-Ahlim Abu Gahzalah, the Egyptian chief of staff, said this in an exclusive interview he gave to BAMAHANE [IDF weekly] correspondent Hayim Raviv during President Yitzhaq Navon's visit to Egypt. That was the first time since he was appointed to his new post that the Egyptian chief of staff had granted an interview to an Israeli correspondent.

"The settlements and the declarations about annexation," Abu Ghazalah added, "distress us and may create a crisis in the relations developing between the two countries." Asked why the Egyptian Government does not encourage the normalization process with Israel but normalization on the broad popular level will come gradually and naturally. One cannot impose this from above. You, the Israelis, are overreacting to this issue."

The Egyptian chief of staff expressed his hope and desire to visit Israel if invited. "As a recently appointed chief of staff I do not think I can hold a visit before the end of the current year but a visit is surely possible at the beginning of next year."

Talking of the strengthening of the Egyptian Army, Abu Ghazalah said that within the next few years the Egyptian Army will be totally equipped with Western arms. He disclosed that Egypt will shortly begin to produce a fighter plane and that it is planning to produce also a tank and a cannon, the way Israel did. "We are faced with the problem of financing indeed but we will have to tighten the belt a little and get aid from friendly countries," he added.

Asked how it is possible that exactly during the peace era with Israel the Egyptian Army is strengthening while posing an economic burden on Egypt, he replied: "Egypt wants to establish a strong army so that it never finds itself in the same position of Iran when its army weakened and Iraq viewed this as an opportunity for attack."

Referring to the friendship alliance recently signed between Syria and the Soviet Union, Abu Ghazalah noted that this alliance allows the Russians the right to interfere in Syrian domestic affairs with an eye to maintaining Al-Asad's continuing rule. "This is one of the grave developments in the Middle East," he said, adding: "Imagine if what has happened in Afghanistan had happened in Syria."

The Egyptian chief of staff reemphasized Egypt's wish for peace and normalization but said this hinged on a solution to the Palestinian problem. "We want to live in peace and I want to see my sons living happily. I want us to reach a situation where Israelis will come to Egypt and marry Egyptian daughters and vice versa. Why not?"

At the end of the interview held at the chief of staff's office in Cairo Abu Ghazalah commented that since the signing of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty, wars in the Middle East ended and it is a fact that ever since that occasion Israel has not been attacked by any of the Arab countries. "As long as peace exists between you and Egypt you will be able to live in peace," the chief of staff concluded.

ETHIOPIA

CUBAN DELEGATION ENDS VISIT TO ADDIS ABABA

LD061224 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 6 Nov 80 EA

[Summary] The Cuban delegation led by Jose Luiz Beltran, deputy minister of basic industry, left for home yesterday at the end of a tour of Ethiopia. At Bole International Airport, Beltran said an agreement has been reached "rapidly to translate into practice the understanding created in Ethiopian-Cuban cooperation in the field of mines, energy and water resources, during his discussions with Ethiopian officials.

MENGISTU HOLDS TALKS WITH USSR'S TIKHONOV IN MOSCOW

LD051929 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC] and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia [COPWE] and commander in chief of the revolutionary army, this afternoon held talks with the Soviet prime minister, Comrade Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, in the Kremlin in Moscow. On the occasion, Comrade Tikhonov told Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam that he has been following his visit through the media, and that he can assume that the visit is going well.

Replying, Comrade Chairman Mengistu told Comrade Prime Minister Tikhonov that the visit has been truly useful and gratifying, adding that his visit to (?Volgograd) in particular enabled him to see objectively all that he has read and heard with his own eyes. He told him that his visit to Alma-Ata and environs was also useful.

Present at the talks between Comrade Chairman Mengistu and Comrade Prime Minister Tikhonov was Comrade Hadis Tedla, member of the PMAC standing committee, deputy chairman of the National Revolutionary Economic Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Executive Committee member.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and the high-level delegation of socialist Ethiopia led by him returned to Moscow today at the end of their 3-day visit to the capital city of the Kazakhstan Soviet Socialist Republic.

KENYA

PRESIDENT MOI WARNS AGAINST 'POLITICAL AGITATORS'

LD031900 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Nov 80 EA

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel Arap Moi today once again lashed out at politicians who engaged in mere bickering without doing anything tangible to help either themselves or wananchi. He cautioned political agitators that the government in independent Kenya belonged to wananchi and that insulting it was tantamount to insulting the people. President Moi was speaking in Naivasha township, while on his way from Gilgil to Nairobi.

The president noted that some of the political agitators who were bickering at the top of their voices did not even have houses of their own to deserve leadership. He, however, told the wananchi that he had not yet given the go-ahead to the people to punish those who are bent on disrupting the existing peace in the country.

President Moi scoffed at those who went around shouting how hard they had fought for freedom, whereas some of them had never seen a colonialist. Others, he added, waited until the lion was killed and then rushed to poke their spears into the carcass, after which they started roaming about, clamouring for undeserved glory. Real men, President Moi said, engaged themselves in actions geared towards helping the people instead of irresponsible shouting. He commended the people of the calibre of the Nakuru Kanu Chairman, Councillor Kariuki Chotara, who, although he was in the forefront of the physical fighting for independence, was engaged in assisting in lifting the standards of living of the people.

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATED ON SOVIET ANNIVERSARY

LD061606 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] His excellency today sent a message of congratulations to the president of the USSR, His Excellency Leonid Brezhnev, on the occasion of the country's national day, which will be observed tomorrow. President Moi said on the occasion of the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution: "I am happy to convey to you, the government and the people of your country warm greetings and congratulations."

President Moi said it was the earnest desire of the Kenyan Government to uphold and foster the existing fruitful cooperation between the two countries for the mutual benefit of the people of Kenya and Russia will continue to cooperate in their effort to promote peace and stability in the world for the happiness of mankind. [sentence as heard]

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE CONGRATULATES PRESIDENT-ELECT REAGAN

LD061552 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] The Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] secretary general and the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, today sent a message of congratulations to the new U.S. President-elect, Mr Ronald Reagan, congratulating him on his successful election on Tuesday as U.S. president.

Challe Siad said in his message: Speaking on behalf of the (?Supreme Revolutionary Council), the SRSP, the government, the Somali masses and myself, I congratulate you on your election as U.S. president. The SDR president added: I hope under your leadership as the U.S. president the relationship and cooperation between our two countries will grow. Challe Siad wished Mr Ronald Reagan good health and a long life and, for the American people, progress and prosperity.

OFFICIAL EXPLAINS DECLARATIONS OF EMERGENCY

LD051944 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 5 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The vice chairman of the Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRC] Economic, Commerce and Finance Committee, Challe Col Ahmad Mahmud Farah, this afternoon met the heads and workers of the Commerce Ministry and affiliated agencies at the 21 October basketball ground. Addressing these people, Challe Ahmad Mahmud Farah explained the reasons for the measures taken by the revolution on the 11th anniversary of the revolution and said that these measures were aimed at stopping past mistakes. He also explained in depth the reasons for the declaration of the state of emergency and the recall of the SRC members.

The vice chairman stated that there are small groups of opportunists who through evil deeds want to harm the unity and sovereignty of the Somali people. But, he continued, there is nothing to break the power, sovereignty and nationalism of the Somali people who are united in defending their country. Challe Ahmad Mahmud Farah called on the officials and workers to step up their efforts in order to lift the economy of the country and at the same time arrest those who want to divert the objectives of the revolution.

UGANDA

MUWANGA SAYS CURFEW TO BE LIFTED 'SOON'

LD042018 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 4 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] The chairman of the military commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has disclosed that the curfew in Kampala will soon be lifted and all soldiers confined to the barracks. In this connection, Chairman Muwanga called on chiefs along with regional police to work out comprehensive arrangements on how to guard their areas on a self-held basis [words indistinct].

At a meeting with county, subcounty, parish and subparish chiefs from all over Kampala district, Mr Muwanga urged the chiefs to work (?quickly) and submit these arrangements in less than 1 week. He said such steps [words indistinct] if new developments do not keep cropping up. He told the chiefs not to be onesided in their approach to present security problems. He directed the chiefs to select between 20 to 40 capable people to be trained to guard their areas. He said the chief of staff was awaiting (?the details) to start the training.

He agreed that some (?young) recruits in the army are crooks and he disclosed that the matter is now being reviewed. He blamed some people, especially in Buganda, who refused their well-behaved sons to join the army during the last recruitment, thus (?causing) wrong characters being recruited. He said soldiers who misbehave are severely dealt with but warned against the killing of soldiers for political reasons.

Mr Paulo Muwanga also agreed with the chiefs that roadblocks have outlived their usefulness and are there to enrich those who man them. He promised to avail chiefs of vehicles, motorcycles and radios at the nearest possible time. He will also give the police the necessary equipment to insure efficiency in maintaining security.

COMMANDER CHARGES STOLEN GOODS HELP ARM AMIN SOLDIERS

LD310232 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 31 Oct 80 EA

[Excerpts] The commander of the 15th battalion, Lt Col (Basilio Olara Okello), has warned employees of the coffee marketing board against stealing, smuggling or misusing the property of the board. He charged that proceeds from goods smuggled out of Uganda help Amin's remanant soldiers to buy guns to come and kill innocent Ugandans.

CAMEROON

PRESIDENT AHIDJO SENDS MESSAGE TO REAGAN

AB061500 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] President Ahmadou Ahidjo has sent a message of goodwill to the newly elected President of the United States, Ronald Reagan. In the message, President Ahidjo expressed hopes for the continued development of cooperation existing between Cameroon and the United States.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT DACKO CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTION

AB062008 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] The president of the republic, Mr David Dacko, has just sent a congratulatory message to Mr Ronald Reagan on his election as the 40th U.S. President. On behalf of the people and on his own behalf, President David Dacko writes that the great political experience and bright qualities of Mr Ronald Reagan will make it possible for him to carry out his mission successfully and to efficiently contribute to strengthening the relations between the Central African Republic and the United States and to maintaining peace in the world.

CHAD

AFP ASSESSES EXPANDING LIBYAN ROLE IN CONFLICT

AB070925 Paris AFP in French 1646 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Yaounde, 6 Nov (AFP)--The alliance between Mr Goukouni Oueddei, chairman of the National Transitional Union Government of Chad [GUNT] and Colonel Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution was spectacularly strengthened by the trip the two men recently made to Faya-Largeau, the principal town in northern Chad.

The Libyan news agency, JANA, announced on Thursday that President Goukouni and Colonel Qadhdhafi on Tuesday had gone on an inspection tour to Faya-Largeau, recently taken by the GUNT forces from Mr Hissein Habre's forces which were holding the town. This spectacular visit once more raises speculations concerning the type of military aid Libya is giving to Goukouni's followers. In fact, Mr Hissein Habre's positions fell with such rapidity in the BET [Bornou-Eneđi-Tibesti district] in the northern part of the country, particularly Faya-Largeau, the region's prefecture, that observers find it difficult to believe that Mr Goukouni's forces could alone defeat their enemies so well known for their valor and expertise in bush fighting.

Therefore, a great number of specialists think that Mr Goukouni's followers are currently being helped by the Libyan army which is reportedly said to be making massive use of airplanes and tanks. In fact, Mr Hissein Habre's Northern Armed Forces, FAN, has been saying for some time now that Libya is taking direct part in the war, not content with only sending large amounts of weapons to Mr Goukouni. In order to support their theory, the FAN presented in October in Ndjamena, some Libyan soldiers who were supposed to have been captured during recent fighting in the Chadian capital. If these allegations are true, specialists believe that Mr Hissein Habre who lacks heavy equipment will very soon be unable to face the organized and well equipped troops which also are not confronted with problems of supply in arms and ammunitions.

At present, Mr Habre's forces are reported to still be holding three solid positions: Abeche, near the Sudanese border, which constitutes their main (rear) base; Ati, center of Chad and most of Ndjamena. If they lose these positions, Mr Habre will certainly be forced to the bush as was the case in 1972, when he joined Mr Goukouni, his foe of today, in Tibesti to fight the then president of Chad, Mr Francois Tombalbaye.

ZAIRE

COMMENTARY SEES REAGAN VICTORY AS 'NEW TURN'

AB061251 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0805 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Kinshasa, 6 November (AZAP)--Nothing could change it; neither the ayatollahs, nor the presidential tradition which calls for the reelection of the incumbent, nor the famous 90-degree smile. The Americans finally chose renewal.

A tidal wave carried a Republican, Ronald Reagan, to the White House. The 4 years which have passed have only been for Jimmy Carter, a Democrat, a long march to insure a second term.

All these decisions, especially concerning foreign policy, were taken with eyes fixed on opinion polls. The American presidency has lost all credibility in this game.

And yet, 4 years ago, the unknown from Georgia brought to American democracy a promise of fresh air and human progress, which were its utmost desire.

Ravaged by the Vietnam war, horrified by the Watergate scandal, humiliated by the taking of American hostages in Iran, [as received] America no longer wanted any foreign operations, show of force or abuse of power; in short, it no longer wanted power.

The U.S. welcomed with gratitude principles of justice, peace and human rights. It sent to the White House a president who would decimate the funds for the military and reject authoritarian regimes on which the American presence in the world was based.

And during this time, the world was evolving...after 30 years of prosperity, the West found itself in the tunnel of recession, inflation and unemployment. The abstention of America created an vacuum which the Soviet empire hurried to fill.

When the Tehran affair and the invasion of Afghanistan took place, [words indistinct] energy and the automobile, Americans felt the desire to be taken in hand and to see their country recover its prestige, its credibility. In a word, to call for a government which would govern. The fate of Jimmy Carter was sealed. Carter was the little boy who admitted his faults. Maternal America forgave each time. But when the time came to draw up the balance sheet of 4 disastrous years, he could only give the assurance of having learned a lot and promise to be a good president in the future. Americans refused to extend their confidence. With impressive determination, and convinced that change could only be for the best, they chose Ronald Reagan, the man with simple ideas but faithful to his ideas, capable of making a decision and sticking to it. In the present situation, it is necessary to climb back up the slope again. Certainly, Reagan was abundently described by the propaganda of his enemies, both within and outside the country, as a deep-seated anticommunist, a warmonger ready to use force as a means to make people respect the interests he is asked to defend.

But it has often been observed that is these kind of people who bring peace. It is Nixon who ended the Vietnam war, Eisenhower the one in Korea. Republicans have often ended wars started by Democrats. The great American democracy has in any case taken a new turn.

GAMBIA

BANJUL QUIET AFTER SENEGALESE TROOP ARRIVAL

AB062005 Paris AFP in French 1714 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] Banjul, 6 Nov (AFP)--Five days after Senegalese troops were sent to Gambia, calm prevails in the capital, Banjul, and the presence of the Senegalese soldiers is very discreet.

At the airport, which was occupied by the Senegalese troops on Friday evening at the request of the Gambian president in a bid to forestall the possible arrival of fresh enemy troops from a foreign power, only a helicopter parked on the tarmac points to their presence. At the field force camp of the 200 to 300-man gendarmerie force that represents Gambia's only armed forces, a Senegalese soldier is on guard with a Gambian gendarme. Other Senegalese soldiers can be seen inside the camp.

In town, only a helicopter flying over from time to time indicates the presence of the neighboring country's forces. Passers-by do not even look up, perhaps due to the lack of information on the event. As a matter of fact, for 4 days neither the Gambian media nor the Senegalese radio reported the intervention of the Senegalese troops. According to some observers in Banjul, it was primarily the Gambian authorities who did not favor issuing a joint communique with Senegal.

At first, Gambia said that this was a Senegal-Gambia joint military exercise. Following a visit to Banjul on Tuesday by Mr Moustapha Niasse and Mr Daouda Sow, Senegal's ministers of foreign affairs and information respectively, a joint communique was published on Wednesday. The text, which officially confirmed the sending of Senegalese troops to assist the Gambian Government, placed the operation within the framework of the 1967 agreement on bilateral cooperation providing for each of them to appeal to the other if its security is threatened.

Gambian officials are now avoiding any contact with the press, and the field force is confined to barracks. Under these circumstances, it is difficult to define precisely the plan for a coup which reportedly prompted Gambia on Friday to request the sending of Senegalese troops. In this connection, it is notable that following the breach of diplomatic ties with Libya last Thursday, the Gambian authorities have not made any mention of this issue since.

A police investigation is underway after the banning on Saturday of the two opposition movements, the Movement for Justice in Africa (MOJA) and the Gambian Socialist Revolutionary Party (GSRP). Mr Koro Salla, the MOJA founder, and five friends of his who were arrested have been released on bail, but they are being prosecuted for clandestine activities.

GHANA

LIMANN COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S ELECTION, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

AB061632 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Many African leaders continue to congratulate Mr Ronald Reagan on his election as the next president of the United States. In Ghana, President Limann told GBC [Ghana Broadcasting Corporation] correspondent (Doanna Kuma) in an interview that he looked forwad to the strengthening of Ghana-U.S. relations under Mr Reagan's administration.

[Begin Recording] [Limann] Naturally, my initial reaction is to warmly congratulate Mr Reagan on his resounding victory at the election. It has been a very hectic--actually gruelling--election campaign, and he must have undoubtedly worked very hard to emerge as the President-elect of this most powerful nation. I wish him continued good health and personal success in his endeavors to lead America toward greater prosperity (?in the future).

I also wish President Carter well in the remaining months of his administration. He has steered the affairs of this great nation through the most difficult period of its history.

I feel that we of the Third World should draw inspiration and vital lessons from this democratic exercise. This smooth constitutional transfer of power augurs well for stability and progress.

[Question] Do you think, sir, that this change in personality at the helm of affairs in America will have any effect at all on Ghana-U.S. relations?

[Answer] I do not think the change in leadership will affect our relation with the United States, which has always been one of a tradition of fruitful and cordial interaction since Ghana's independence. I hope that the coming Reagan administration will continue with this fine tradition and perhaps strengthen it by intensifying the economic cooperation between Ghana and the United States to the mutual benefit of both countries. We in Ghana, like the United States, strongly believe in freedom and in the principles of human right and, as champions of the independence struggle in Africa, we sincerely hope that the Reagan administration will work closely with the whole continent toward the realization of our collective desire for the total liberation of the continent and its full economic emancipation.

[Question] Mr President, it is always a good sign when there is a smooth transition of power from one party to another as has happened in America. Looking at the domestic front, would you share the same view with regard to Ghanaian practice?

[Answer] Yes, I share the same view. As a person, I believe in the sovereignty of the electorate, and whatever they decide should be obeyed. And if you take our own recent elections, you will recall that there were 10 presidential candidates, but they decided that I should be the president and that is why I am president today. If tomorrow they decide otherwise, we have to obey. They are the sovereign body in the state. So I strongly share that view. [end Recording]

GRAPHIC, TIMES COMMENT ON IMPLICATIONS OF U.S. ELECTION

AB061454 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The DAILY GRAPHIC and the GHANAIAN TIMES give front page prominence to the results of the American presidential election, and it is a subject of discussion in their editorial columns.

The GRAPHIC notes that the election confirms the fact that political power rests with the people. It hopes the President-elect will initiate policies which will raise high hopes for developing countries. But the most crucial thing the paper sees about the election is that it has brought home to the Third World in general, and Ghana in particular, that true democracy is always posited by the electorate as a whole. Constitutional change of government is the only acceptable way the electorate could get rid of the Limann administration if they realize that it has outlived its usefulness.

The GHANAIAN TIMES says that because of the unique position of the United States, any change in its administration is of great significance to the rest of the world. The paper says that if one were to [words indistinct] the President-elect, these nominations are bound to be apprehensive with Reagan in the White House. It, however, hopes that Mr Reagan will not rush the world into settling conflicts on the battlefields but rather at the conference table. Africans would be happier if the United States would pursue only such policies as would afford the necessary respect and dignity to the black race.

GUINEA

SEKOU TOURE CONGRATULATES REAGAN ON ELECTORAL VICTORY

AB061409 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 6 Nov 80

[Text] President Ahmed Sekou Toure has sent the following message to the American President-elect:

To His Excellency Mr Ronald Reagan, United States of America. On behalf of the Guinean people and government and in our own name, we address to you our warm congratulations on the occasion of your election by the American people as president of the United States of America. The Guinean people and their government, who are greatly attached to democracy, assure you of their preparedness to cooperate (?closely) with your country's government. Our wish is to further [word indistinct] and consolidate the basis of the fruitful cooperation between our two countries in the interest of our peoples and of justice, progress and peace in the world. We wish you great success in the accomplishment of the important task entrusted to you by the great American people. Highest regards, signed: Ahmed Sekou Toure, president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea.

IVORY COAST

PAPER VIEWS PROSPECTS FOR REAGAN PRESIDENCY

AB061745 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6 Nov 80 p 21

[Editorial: "The Event"--by A Bassole]

[Text] As of next January, Republican Ronald Reagan, aged 69, will be the occupant of the White House for the next 4 years. This was the verdict of American voters yesterday.

Actually, many observers of American political life had predicted the former Hollywood film actor's accession to power. Undoubtedly, by giving full support to Reagan, American voters wanted to demonstrate their deep dissatisfaction with the peanut farmer from Plains--that is, Carter. The outgoing president, who had on several occasions been considered soft, weak, even irresolute and incoherent, no longer appeared to a large number of his fellow Americans to be the right man, a man capable of facing the problems currently encroaching on America--inflation, unemployment, moral degradation.

Will Reagan, then, be the great president of whom Americans have been dreaming? Right now one cannot say so positively. What is certain is that he is planning to do a thousand and one things internally.

As for foreign policy, stronger ties with the NATO allies are to be expected. In this regard, one can now predict that world leadership will not be left to the Russians alone.

The new resident of the White House, who advocates strong arm politics as a means of asserting his strong character, will obviously answer back to Moscow whenever the need arises.

However, Reagan's accession to power will bring nothing at all to the Third World, and to Africa in particular. It is to be expected that public opinion in the world's greatest democratic nation, which is still sick of Vietnam and above all tired of defending lost causes, will no longer easily stand for covert or overt intervention of its armed forces in that part of the world because the consequences may be disastrous. The recent history of certain geopolitics is edifying in this regard.

In the economic sphere, the poor nations must not expect massive aid. Following the example of other Western countries, Washington will say to whoever wants to listen that Americans have their own unemployed back home and that such and such programs have to be implemented or completed.

In short, will the man who, to the minds of the Western chancelleries, has not got the stuff of a leader appropriate to the size of America, at least be able in carrying out his functions to demonstrate political foresight when tackling the problems of developing nations? Things will become clearer next January.

LIBERIA

WEH SYEN SAYS POLITICAL DETAINEES WELL TREATED

AB041910 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1755 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] The Liberian vice head of state and cochairman of the People's Redemption Council, Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen, has declared that he alone does not have the power to release any political detainee held following the 12 April coup which toppled the Tolbert government. General Weh Syen said those now in detention can only be released upon the approval of all members of the People's Redemption Council.

The Liberian vice head of state was reportedly commenting on several letters of appeal to him from Liberians abroad and the human rights organization, Amnesty International, pleading for the release of the detainees. They had called for the release of all political detainees and a speedy trial in a civil court represented by lawyers of their own choice as well as access to their families.

Reacting to the many letters of appeal, General Weh Syen said political detainees have been given full protection and better facilities, including medical care and food, [than that] given other political detainees in any other country in the world. Liberia, he said, has ascribed to various international conventions on human rights, which include certain standards for the treatment of prisoners. General Weh Syen also reiterated the PRC decision that all those now in detention would be given open and fair trial in a military court according to the laws of the nation. The Liberian vice head of state said he does not see why anyone would think the political prisoners held following the 12 April coup are being mistreated while in detention.

MALI

PLO REPRESENTATION RAISED TO AMBASSADORIAL LEVEL

AB041935 Paris AFP in French 1807 GMT 4 Nov 80

[Text] Beirut, 4 November (AFP)--The Palestinian information agency, WAFA, announced on Tuesday that Mali has decided to raise the level of representation of the PLO in Mali to ambassadorial level.

According to the agency, a PLO bureau was inaugurated in Bamako, the capital of Mali, on Monday in the presence of the Malian minister of foreign affairs as well as the PLO representative.

On that occasion, the Malian minister affirmed the total support of his country for the just support of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO to regain their legitimate national rights.

ANGOLA

MAPUTO RECALLS REAGAN STAND ON AID TO UNITA

LD061600 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Nov 80 EA

[Excerpt] Today the new American president, who lives in California, will hold a press conference in which it is expected that he will announce plans for his future conservative government.

In the past, Ronald Reagan has advocated growth of the U.S. military potential and promised help to the terrorist group, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], which has been committing acts of destabilization in Angola with help from South Africa.

MOZAMBIQUE

BULGARIAN COMMUNIST PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES

LD070311 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 6 Nov 80 EA

[Text] A Bulgarian delegation led by Emil Khristov, a member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] arrived in Maputo today on an official visit to Mozambique. Emil Khristov, who is also a member of the State Council and head of the BCP department for economic planning, said on his arrival at Mavalane Airport that the visit was within the framework of cooperation agreements between Mozambique and Bulgaria.

SOUTH AFRICA

FOUR KILLED IN PORT ELIZABETH 'INCIDENTS'

LD071050 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Nov 80 CA

[Excerpt] Four people were killed and another 18, including 2 policemen, were injured in incidents that arose in black areas near Port Elizabeth last night. Police used birdshot and teargas when the windows of 32 buses were smashed and 6 police vehicles were damaged by stone-throwing. The names of the victims have not yet been released.

BRIEFS

MOZAMBIQUE-PORTUGAL INFORMATION AGREEMENT--A memorandum was signed this evening in Maputo in the office of Radio Mozambique between Mozambique's national directorate of information and Portugal's office of the secretary of state for social communication. The memorandum, which provides for cooperation in various fields of information, was signed by Leites Vanconcelos, acting national director of the Mozambique information institute, and by Lobo Coelho, Portuguese deputy secretary of state for social communication. The ceremony was witnessed by the Mozambique minister of information, Jose Luis Cabaco, and by Portuguese ambassador to Mozambique Jose Cutileiro. [Text] [Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 3 Nov 80 LD]

TYPHOID IN SOUTH AFRICA--More cases of typhoid have been confirmed in Soweto. The Johannesburg medical officer of health, Dr Richard, said there are now 10 confirmed cases of the disease, and one of the patients is in a serious condition. [Excerpt] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Oct 80 CA]